THE REPORT OF A COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

THE, WEEK IN "THE STREET."

The Great Influx of Foreign Capital.

A Reminiscence of Stock Inflation in the Early Days of the War as Applied to the Present Situation.

The Surplus Wealth of Europe Seeking Investment and Turning Toward America.

Stapenders Results of the Washington Treaty and Eric Reformation.

WALL STREET, | SUNDAY, March 31, 1872, | Outside of the markets which are affected more directly by the pending Jegislation at Washington trade for the week has been active and to the merchants generally sattsfactory. There was a fair distribution of dry goods for the Fasier holidays and a replenishment of stocks for the coming sea-son. Cotton was firm and freely taken for export. Wheat was irregular, but on the whole active at fair prices, the Southern dealers being neavy gain for the week of \$1.145,775. buyers. We turn out the suggestion that the current demand for doar and waeat from the South may be taken r an element in abling to solve the problem of the exent of the cotton or p, both in determining that which is coming to market and 'A calculating that which is being planted.

THE WEEK YN WALL STREET. The excitement and activity of the week in Wail street aimost equalled the busy times of the original issue of paper money; and the mind of the spectator has been bewildered by the profusion of thought and theories which offered themselves in explanation of the great speculative ammation of the times. The sailent feature of all has been the European inquiry for American railway securities and investment therein. If we review the history of the shuation of matters in America and Europe for the past decade we shall find that in this country the prostration of the first days of the war was followed by the flush times of the enormous issues of greenbacks and national bank notes and a consequent enhancement of railway securities pretty nearly all over the country, but in the West particularly, and in the great trunk lines leading to the metropolis, especially those honestly and carefully managed, such as the Pennsylvania, the New Jerse, Central and the New York Central. The new flood of paper money, so to speak, entered and vivided the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests and swelled them to giant proportions, thus demanding of the previously drooping energies of the raliway system a commensurate expansion to accomplish the traffic so suddenly required of their facilities. The history of our railways snows that since the climax of this inflation was reached, back in the early days of the war, the tide of prices on the Stock Exchange has risen and fallen quite regularly. but seldom has risen above those early days. In some instances there have been exceptions. New York Central, for example, did not reach its failest innation until 1849, when it sold at 218, and Lake Shore (taking 1's value with scrip on) is seemingly about to reach its maximum at an early day. fact was evident, however, that the public were gradually becoming more conservative, and, despite clique efforts and the fostering of special speculative movements, would not enlist in speculation with the original recklessness. Some of this may be attributed to the losses inflicted by the panies of 1864 and 1863, not to speak of the disfavor cast upoa rallway investments by the free booting operations of the Eric Ring. From year to year the coque efforts were less effectual or they fatied earlier. Meantime, as speculation has been waning here, Europe has been flooded with money that is, those portions of Europe which are more or less sympathetic with us in monetary masters, viz... England and Germany, Germany, already a country of abundant currency before the war with France. has been made pletuoric with money by the milhons extracted from France. Her people have become rich, as it were. Hundreds of artisans and employes have gathered little fortunes in the recent beligerent activity of their country. The capi-talists of Germany have loaded their correspondents in London with heavy deposits, both for safe keep. ing and for interest. The great stream of money flowing from France has been diverted in great part to Eugland. Enormous deposits of cash in London and low rates of interest have animated the | Ordinary, industries of Great Britain, and the people there feel the inflation reflected from Germany. This great mass of new European weath was bursting its boundaries. It sought to come here, out the flagrant outrages of the Eric Ring and the agitation back. Germany, however, took our bonds all along with more or less freedom. The Alabama question was almost eliminated by the Wasnington Treaty. and, despite the agitation about consequential damages, is now practically out of the way. With the Washington Treaty Great Britain eagerly absorbed our bonds, taking, it will be remembered, the great bulk of the new fives offered by the Syndicate. Next came the overthrow of the Frie With this consummation England and Europe in general have become ravenous for American securities. Erie advanced from 35 to 67% in ten days. Now the demand is scattering to New York Central and Lage Shore, and even to non-dividend-paying securities like Union Pacific, watch are garnished with enormous land grants, their chief recommendation to Europeans, who are Western plains. The tired, toneless stock market of the stock Exchange is beginning to pulsate with the infusion of this new wealth, the teeming capital of the Old World giving it a life-blood like that

facture and agriculture with fis issues of paper. LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS. The following were the closing prices of Saturday evening for government bonds:- Unnel States currency sixes, 115% a 115%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114% a 114%; do. do. coupon, 115% a 115%; do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 11214 a 11214; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1805, do. do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1805, registered, January and July, 112% a 112%; do. do., 1866, coupen, do., 111% a 111%; do. do., 1867, do., do., 112% a 113; do. do., 1868, do., do., 112% a 113%; do. Sves of 1881, funded, registered, 100% a 110%; do. do. do., coupon, 109% & 110; do, ten-forties, registered, 168 a 168 %; do. de., coupon, 108% a 108%.

which filed it when our government, eight or nine

years ago, began ulling the arteries of trade, manu-

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold

		Minheut.	Lowest.
dar		10036	109%
Tue day		. 110	100%
Wednesday		730%	110
Thursoay		. 110),	110%
Friday	(Go	ou Friday	holiday.
Saturday		110%	110

CLOSING PRICES OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES. The following were the closing quotations for the Southern list, including the leading Souther. raliway and municipal bonds:-Tennessee, e coupon, 67 a 67%; do. new, 66% a 61; Virgina ex cuspon, 55 a 78; do, registered stock, old 45 a 50; do, sixes, consolidated bonds 58% a 59; do, sixes, deferred scrip, 17 a 18 Georgia sixes, 74 a 78; do, sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 57 a se, do., iunding, 1906. 2 a 27; do., do., 1850, 22 a 24; do., now, 21 a 22; do. special (ax, 1) a 10; Missouri sixes, 25% a 96; do-Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95 a 94; Louistana Street, 69 a 63; do., new, 55 a 65; do., levee sixes, 61 a 63; do., do. eighte, 76 a 80; do., do. eights, 1815, 78 a 85 do., Penitentiary sevens, as a es; do., ratiroad eights, 70 a 89; Alabama news, 59 a 69; do. eights, 90 a 94; do. eights, 40 a eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Rautond, 80 a 90; South Carotta sixes, 52 a 54; do., and for the west.—Fork 4. 91 bbs. and therees, and 52 kegs. And for the west.—Fork 4. 91 bbs.; beef, 150 pkgs.; out means, 2.735 pkgs. Lard 5.16 bbs. and therees, and 172 kegs. The markow, January and July, 52; a 59; do., do., April 50 class, for May 1511 bb, and 250 bbs.; or down and seed of 50 class, for May 1511 bb, and 250 bbs.; or down and seed of 50 class, for May 1511 bb, and 250 bbs.; out means, 2.735 bbs. and therees, and 512 kegs. The markow and 514 for thin cary means. eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 59 a 69; do. eights,

8 60: Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 93 a 95; do. FINANCIA AND COMMERCIAL. interest exists, 86 a 88; do. second mortgage eights, 76 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage eights. sevens, 86 a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 78 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 90 a 93; do. second mortgage, 80 a 84; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 86 a 88; do. second mortgage, 78 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 45 a 50; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 63 a 67; Wilmington, Charlotte and Butherlord eights, 45 a 50; Memphis city sixes, at a ap; Savannah city sevens. 82 a 86; New Orieans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 74 a 76; do. sevens, 68 a 70.

THE BANK STATEMENT. The weekly statement of the associated banks is favorable, masuruch as it shows a construct ve gain a resources, owing to the large receipts of coin for bonds turned into the Sub-Treasury; but the loss in deposits is over half a million and in greenbacks nearly a million collars. The banks themselves are evidently apprehensive of an active demand during the April movement of money to the interior, and have made a further contraction of a million in loans. The total averages for the week compare

with the brevious weer w	a romows:-	
Loans. Specie	. 19,4%, 900 . 28,018, 300 . 203,717,000 . 42,d1, 300	March 30, \$276,767,460 21,:84,700 28,:19,:00 203,:68,800 41,649,700
—The changes in each ite Decrease in loans		\$994,160 1,948,160 1,500 658,000
An analysis of the ne now hold \$5,264,850 m e		

STOOKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the	inghest a	nd lowest
prices of the principal stocks on	Saturday:	-
	Migher.	Lowest.
New York Central	101%	100
New York Central scrip	. 94	93%
Erie	. 63	61
Ene preferred	. 83	79%
Reading		114%
Lake chore		9634
Wanash	. 80	7734
Northwestern	. 84	NJ3
Normwestern preferred	. 96	95
Rock Island	. 11774	116%
St. Paul	. 64	63.5
St. Paul preferred	. 82	81 %
Ohio and Mississippi	. 5125	5036
Union Pacific	. 41%	3876
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46 %	46
Western Union Telegraph	73%	7236
Pacific Man	. 64%	6336
The following were the engla	e meratt	

The following were the closing quotations at the adjournment of the Board; -- Western Union Telegraph, 73% a 78%; Pacific Mail, 64% a 64%; New York Central, consolidated, 100% a 100%; do. scrip, 94% a 94%; Erie, 62% a 62%; Reading, 115% a 115%; Lake Shore, 97% a 97%; Union Pacific, 40% a 41; Pittsburg, 92 a 921/2; Northwestern, 831/4 a 831/4; do. preferred, 95% a 96; Hock Island, 117% a 117%; St. Paul, 64 a 64%; do. preferred, 82 a 82%; Wabash, 79% a 79%; Omo and Mississippi, 51% a 51%; Boston. Hartford and Erie, 8% a 9; Haumbal and St. Joseph, 46 a 46 4; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Market Quiet and Ensy-Receipts at the Forts 5,472 dales-Flour Firmer-Wheat Firmer-Spirits Turpentine Lower-Rosin

SATURDAY, March 20.—6 P. M.
COPPER.—The market was dull for all descriptions and prices were without material change. We quote:—Cargoes Rio ordinary 14%c, a loc. do. far., 15%c, a lable.: do. good. 16c. a 163gc.; do. prime, 162gc.a 17c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracanbo, 18c. a 193gc.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo (in bond, 14c a 14ke.; Java, 22c. a 28c., gold, duty paid. COTTON.—For cotton on the spot the market was quiet and quotations unchanged. For future delivery there was a moderate demand and prices were 1-be, lower. The sales reported on change to-day sum up as follows.—Fry. Tech., Let Fry. Tech., 254, 284

Speculation	798 24	822 17	1,116
For future delivery basis low tot	817	11:19	1,156
as follows: Sales Thursday events	1 900	three P. M.	-April.
500 at 22 7-35c., 100 at 23 13-16c. 20	10th)	1,000 at 22	ia-18e.;
June. 800 at 200 at 20 11-	1615c.	HOU at He	23 . 0.
Sales to-day up to two P. M. A	tt 23% e	-total 7,50	O bales.
22 13-16c., 160 at 2: 15-16c. (notice at 22 13-16c., 300 at 22)cc., 100 at 22	Fig. 1 (Cre.	Arrest hours on Cha	no division to
1,000 at 22 cc., 200 at 22 13-16c. 2 (notice after 8th; 200 at 22 13-16 23 18-16c., 350 at 25 kc.; May, 30	March 1988	The state of the s	2000
50 0 at 53 7 900 at 53 2.76 300 at	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1. 1.200 44 2	13-10cm
1,200 at 28 c. : Ju v. 100 at 28	11-16e	c. 500 at 25	11-16c.,
Total, 16,300 bules, Grand total,	Sector	mber, 500 a	1 71 bec.
by steam, and ; by sail, and ; to i	to lov	hy steam 5	erpoot,
sall, Mc.; to Hamburg, by steam, 3	ad., cor	mpressed; &	c. sati
to Battie ports, by sall, 5c. a le. ports by steam, le. The recent follows—Gaveston, 300; New Or	ts at	to Mediter	ranenn n un as
Savannah, 1.0%, Charleston, 4.8; folk, 425; Baltimore, 189; New Y			
This day last week, 6,882. T	his da	y last veat	. F.494

	Good midd. 102 24 24% 24%		245
	The quotations are based on corror running to or	difer	
e			
	FLOUE AND GRAIN. Receipts Flour, 12.4 wheat, 2,500 manels; corn, 67.260 no.; corn meal,	60 t	bla
B	wheat, 2,500 mushels; corn, 67,260 do.; corn meal,	.859	titris
91	and 340 bars: oats, 20.415 bushels barray on con	Acres	
e	for the week :- Flour, 44,211 bbis : wheat, 15,200	bus	hele
S	corn, 187.840 co.; corn meal, 5 123 bbis, and 2,422 b	dir.	ORIN
Ü	69,124 bushels; barrey, 59,860 do. The flour ma	rket	wa
	firmer unter a moderate demand, but prices were	WI	thou
8	noteworthy change. The sales since our last, com- kinds, were about 10 900 bhis. Corn meal was in	Tist	ng at
	mand and firm. We learn of sales of 1,400 bbis.	goo	it de
9	yellow at #3 65 a \$3 75. We quote:-	We	sterr
a	No 2 state		
ļ.	Superine State.	O IN	50 H
	i xtra State 6	16	7 0
60	Choice de	0.0	7 50
	Choice do 7 Superane Western 6	100	6.5
n			
	Extra Minnesota	M 60	8.77
	Extra Micnesota.  Round noop Oblo, shipping brands  Round boop Ohio, trade brands  7	0 a	7 10
6	Round hoop Ohio, trade brands 7	0 0	8 0
9	Pamily . server restricted assessment	on a	9.50
8	St. Louis low extra 71	5 n	BIR
	St. Louis straight extra 8	N a	8 50
8	St. Louis choice double extra 8	O a	11 64
ĸ,	St. Louis choice family 9	di n	
	Rye flour	W a	5 4
	Southern No. 2	17 A	5 6
	Southernextra. 7	n c	8 7
	Southern family 8	10 15	0 70
	Corn meal, Western 8		N. 15
3	Corn meal dersey 8	50	9 51
	Corn ment, Brandywine 4	10. 4	4 10
3	Baltimore 3	60 a	4.0
81	Calorie g	a (0)	4 66
	Puncheone   10 s		244 00
3	1 - Wheat was in rather more demand and the re-	web-ort	*****
ø	I atronver for choice spring and winter. The sales	ALC: NO. OR	
ı	last comprise about 60,000 bushels at \$1 46 for p	aor 2	No. 1
ı	Chicago, Sl 50 a \$1 525; for prime No. 2 in store a sl 54, in store (bid., for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 59 for	nd a	dont
á	of ot, in store (bld., for No. 2 Milwankee, 21 59 for	No. 1	do
d	in store, \$1 69 a \$1 72 for red winter, \$1 75 a \$1 76	for	am-

Chicago, Si bu a Si act prince No. 2 in store and amont sil 54, in store (164), for No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.69 for No. 1 do. in store, \$1.69 at \$1.70 for red winter, \$1.75 at \$1.76 for amber in store \$1.69 at \$1.81 for white, in store, crow was steady and in good demand. The sales were about \$4.000 bushes, at 71c. at 715c. for milked, 75c. for yellow, Oata were quiet at \$2c. for milerior No. 2 Chicago, 55c. for mixed this alload, \$2c. for milked \$2c. for white; the sales were about \$2.000 bushess, the market closing dull and weak. \$2c. for Canada and \$2c. for western. Six was also dull and entirely nominal. \$2c. for white the sales were about \$2.000 bushess, the market closing dull and weak. \$2c. for Canada and \$2c. for western. Six was also dull and entirely nominal. \$2c. for western. Six was also dull and entirely nominal. \$2c. for white the sales were about \$2c. for the petroleum trade. Vessels for tobacco and grain were made in the sales at \$2c. for the petroleum trade. Vessels for tobacco and grain were as follows: \*10 Liverpoot, by sicam, \$6,000 bushes grain at 4d. To London by sait, 1,000 bulls, oil cycle on private terms. To London by sait, 1,000 bulls, oil cycle on private terms. \$2c. for we went \$2c. for the petroleum \$2c. for the petroleum \$2c. for the first here, \$2c. for orders \$2c. for for milk his crown as \$2c. for for sales; a German bark (10 mrive), hence to a port in the German Battle, \$2c. for his, refined petroleum \$2c. for first hark, \$2c. for his refined petroleum \$2c. for first hark, \$2c. for his petroleum on private terms; a Morwelan bark, to Arundel for orders, \$2c. for his, refined petroleum on private terms; a Morwelan bark, to Arundel for orders, \$2c. for his, refined petroleum on private terms; a Morwelan bark, to Arundel for orders, \$2c. for his, secret grain at \$2c. for orders to the United Kingtom, \$4.000 quarters grain at \$2c. for a first hark, to a first hark, so the cond OLASSES. The market was quiet for all kinds, but mer prices were current. Sales 154 bbis, at from the

78.0	Giattrap, New Crop,
	Cuba-Centrifugal and mixed De, a loc.
200	Clared
	Minameter de superior con
	Ruscovado, remember
15	Museovado, grecory
52.5	Forth Bethan and were were were were to the R 40c. Anc. a 40c.
n	English Islands 15c, a Se.
22	New Orleans 38e. a 55e. 40e. a 50c.
X	NAVAL STORES The market for spirits inspendice was
2011	. Avan crimen - the market for spirits infpention was
A	quiet and easier. The saies, in lots, were about like bois, at
ш	elle, a too. Rosin was dull and weak. We have only to re-
<b>8</b> II	port sales of 200 bols, strained at \$3, generally held at
	30 1016. Yar was also ded and entirely nominal.
2500	Purhouse M On 't hange to-day the market for refined
	The state of the s
201	continued quiet, but firm. There was very little offering and
1	mearcely any luquity. Suot cargoes quoted at 22%c. Settle-
	ments of contracts could have been made at 25c. Cruce in
6	but a was also quiet and offered at engler figures. Quoted at
201	liftim time oil remained stee ly, although nominal; held at
* 1	The a lee. Naphtha was also entirely nominal, but un-
268	
<b>8</b> 53	changed. Quote i at lungs, a lungs, for Western or city. At
- 1	the trees the market was quiet and a trifle lower. Quoted
ш	at 22 60 on both roads. The Philadelphia market remained
ា	quiet, but about steady. Retailed held at 21c. a 21 c. A sale
11.0	was removed of 2,000 bblg, at 21 hc. In New York settle-
11.0	ments were made of 2.500 bbig standard white at 22c. a
- 1	
	Elle.
	FROVISIONS Receipts - Pork. 486 bbls; cut meats, 2,934

Bacon continued in good demand and firm. Sales 900 boxes at 7c. for long ciear and 74c. for short do. Dressed hops were in limited request and arm; suoted at 6c. a 65c. for heavy to light. Beer remained quiet but steady. The sales. A lots, aggregate about 75 bbis, within the 17 acc of 88 a \$11 for mess, \$10 a \$12 for extra mess, \$15 a \$18 for prime mess tierer, and \$18 a \$20 for India mess irrees. Beef hams exer also quiet, but firm, at \$21a \$17, with small sales with the range Cut meats were quiet, excepting a moderate being trade from stores. We quote - Smoked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) picked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) picked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) picked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) picked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) picked shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) of the shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, bans, \$10c. a \$12c. c) of the shoulders, 6c. a \$5c. c) do, and a \$10c. core time at \$10c. a \$10c. c) at \$10c. at \$10c. at \$10c. c) at \$10c. c) at \$10c. at \$10c. c) at \$10c. at \$10c. c) a tierces.

Riot.—The market to as was moderately active and firm.

The sales were about a tierces of Carolina at sign a sign.

100 lags Parna at 75cc a 75cc, and 250 bags Rangoon at 55cc. The sales were about the transfer of Carolina at Sign. a Sign. 100 hags Patha at 75% a 75% and 350 hags Rangoon at 55% a 75% and 350 hags Rangoon at 55% a 75% a range of Carolina at 85% a 85% a range of Carolina at 85% a 85% a range of Carolina at 85% a 85% and 350 hags Rangoon at 55% Stocks.—The ware for raw was moderately active and prices about sie 4%. Sales were made in lots of 1.719 his serious against a 4% and 12% a 85% a 10% before some of centrification at 2% and 12% a 12% for hard. We houst a 10% and 10%

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cotton firm and in good demand; intadiling, 21-2c. Not receipts, 1, 23 to less; gams, 1745. Exporta. Coaxwerg, 22 d. Sales, 2,007. Stock, 164,252. Not peccipts for the week, 17,45; green, 1974. Exporta. Britain, 1971; to Have, 1779. to retemen, 4,009; to Amaterbun, 2,678; to Have, 1,170, to retemen, 4,009; to Amaterbun, 2,678; to Have, 1,170, to parcellan, 1,177; to Genna, 1,857; coast-wee, 5,244. Sales, 25,556. Sterling exchange, 1,685; sight drafts on New York, 25 per cent premum, Gold, 1192. Cutanting of the Charles of the Country of the Cotton quiet, little doing; mithings, 113c. Net receipts, 1.024 males. Exports—Consewise, 716. Saies, 230. Stock, 6,521.

1.024 cases. Exports—Conserving, 716. Saice, 280. Stock, 6.5.1.

Spirits infrienting quiet at \$6. Rosin quiet; no market. Cruice turpenting quiet at \$6. Rosin quiet; no market. Cruice turpenting quiet at \$2.70.

1.00 Sylvin, March \$3.10 for paid, \$5.10 for yellow dip and virgio. Tar quiet at \$2.70.

1.00 Sylvin, March \$3.1572.

Tobaceo active for good quantines, and a shade easier for common lugs. Saice 55 blues.

CINCINATI, March \$3.1872.

Meas pork in fair demand, I sent and speculative, at \$11.75.

Lard out and mention at \$15.2 a \$50. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoule ers 4e, sides \$5.00 a blue, clear-sides \$5.00 a blue \$5.00 a blu

100.000 for boile means, shoulders, at 3%c., delivened at St. Jouns. Messa pera soin at \$12 25. June. Whiskey steady at \$16.

Flour Extra spring dull and weak at \$6.50 a \$7.25. Wheat from i No. 2 spring at \$1.21. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 spring at \$1.21. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 marcel, 32%c. at 10.2. The means of the steady at 10%c. at 20%c. at 20%c. at 10%c. at 20%c. at

#### STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report, No. 6 (current series), of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is now in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of December, 1871, and for the calendar year ended the same, compared with the corresponding period of 1870. The following is a synopsis of the

Permis,	Imports.	Chamestic Exports Verie Deposit	Foreiga Exports,
Month ends. 1-ec. 31, 1871.	\$29,269,119	847,862,606	\$1,856,518
Month unded i ec. 21, 18:0	84,805,710	45,509,405	1,815,779
Dec. 31, 1071	569 900,719	£11.18e,000	26,797,967
Tweive months ended Lec. 21, 1870	481,821,818	453,875,742	20,650,116

The value of fereign commedities remaining to The value of treath commodities remaining in wherenouse becomber 31, 1811, was \$58,941,253, as compared with \$55,616,781, becomber 31, 1872. The respective amounts of the imports and exports for the twelve, months ended hecember 31, 1871, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and ballon, were as follows:—

	Imports.	Reports (specie conus.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise.  Specie and buildon  TWELVE MONTAIN Merchandise  Specie and buildon	17,299,415 ENDED DE \$461,751,751		e-14,788-828 12,009,128 1870, \$15,815.708 14,854,408

Of the total imports and exports, the compara-tive values carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land venicles, respectively, during the twelve months ended December 31, 1871,

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (mixed value).	Fireign Exports.
American vessels. Foreign vessels. Land vehicles. TWELVE MONTH American vessels. Land vehicles.	401.892,190 15.909,734 8 ENDED DE \$165,695,174 828,568,702	383,040,625 6,723,386 CEM CER 31, \$180,001,794 \$21,008,708	2,459.628 1870, ±13,128,087 16,200,133

From the two preceding tables it appears that of the total amount of our foreign commerce carried by water, over saxty-nine per cent was in foreign vessels during the calendar year 1871, as compared vessels during the calendar year 1871, as compared with Sixty-ave ber cent in 1850.

Vessels entaged in the foreign trade entered into and cleared from the United States during the twoive months ended December 31, 1871;—

	E-trad.		therest.	
	N	Tw.	No.	Time.
American vessels	11,688 19,851	3,79%,304 6,024,377	10,864 19,483	3,761,078 6,783,269
Total. TWELVE MOS American vessels. Foreign vessels	30,509 THE END 10.506 15,701	10,777,758 DEL DECEM 3,678,195 5,621,965	30,297 men 51, 10,335 18,546	19,562,267 1870. 3,617,872 5,857,517
Total.	29,207	9,199,990	28,981	9,175,089

the statistics of immigration into the United States during the quarter emecd December 31, 1871. From which it appears that the tonic number arrived was 95,128, of whom 16,485 were passengers not immigrants, leaving the actual immediants at 78,662, of whom 44,261 were males and 34,292 lemales. Of the total number of immigrants, 18,553 were under firsten years of age: 47,941 fitten and under forty, and 11,652, forty and over. There were 136 deaths on the voyage.

The countries from which these immigrants departed were:—From Great strucin, 16,216; fremand, 10,295; Germany and Austria, 26,557, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 2,930; France, 2,402; Switzerland, 522; Spain and Portugal, 201; Italy, 783; Italiand, 278; Beigium, 43; Russia and Poinnd, 506; other countries of Europe, 75; China, 653; Australia, 664; British North American provinces, 11,865; Mexico, 141; South America, 25; West Indies, 401; all other countries, 238.

From occupations were briefly as follows: Ar

other countries, 223,
Their occupations were, briefly, as follows:—Artists, 21: papers, 211, basels, 21. Their occupations were, briefly, as follows:—Arisis, 21; bakers, 21; backs, 30; butchers,
220; carpemers and Johers, 36; ciergymen, 56;
clerks, 430; engineers, 123; farmers, 7,650; jewellers,
74; Laborers, 17,181; lawyers, 11; mariners, 287;
masons, 328; mechanics, 361; merchants, 1,600;
monecs, 1,032; panices, 136; physicalus, 47; seamscrasses, 112; servants, 2,182; shoemakers, 573;
tailors, 442; teachers, 50; weavers, 149; all other
occupations, 2,170; occupations not stated and
without occupation (chiefly women and children),
43,522.

The total number of immigrants arrived during the twelve months ended becember 31, 1871, was altitude, of whom 204,728 were males and 142,219 females.

Mic. a 36.

Mic. a

# THE WESTFIELD CALAMITY.

Receiver.
The collapse of the Staten Island Company might have been anticipated by the public on account of the enormous claims preferred against the unfortunate institution. The rumor yesterday was that the company had gone into bankruptcy. This, however, was erroneous, as a HERALD reporter discovered yesterday on visiting the office of the Staten Island Ferry Company, at Whitehall. There he met Mr. J. J. Stephens, Treasurer of the line, and from him he inquired how the company stood. Mr. Stephens, in response to the inqury as to what had happened, replied that the ferry bad passed into the hands of a receiver.

"It is not bankrupt!" exclaimed Mr. Stephens; "a receiver has been appointed, and his name is Mr. Louis H. Myer, of 40 Broadway, where he is seldom to be seen, but then he has another office at 21 Nassan street. He is a German and a man of some weath, but I really know very little about him."

REPORTER—What is his his particular business? STEPHENS—I don't actually know. He has been for several years identified with Western railroads and one thing and the other, but what his legitimate occupation may be I really cannot tell.

REPORTER—What is the cause, Mr. Stephens, of this denouement?

STEPHENS—Well, it occurred in this way, I expect. The first mortgage cond holders had not been paid their interest last December, and, not getting any assurance of receiving it, they concluded to exact their dividends at once.

REPORTER—How does this ferry pay?

STEPHENS—It pays much less than people imagine. to be seen, but then he has another office at 21

Reporter — How does this ferry pay?

STRIPHENS— It pays much less than people imagine. It costs us \$550 to run these boats, and loks magne because they see eight or nine hundred persons on board one of them a day that we must necessarily be making a fortune. It is nothing of the kind. This company has never earned more than eight per cent on its capital, and they don't profess to have made much since the company was formed, in 1864.

REPORTER—What is the amount of damages claimed by the relatives of those who suffered by the Westheld disaster?

STEPHENS—The summonses that have been served so far upon me are over a hundred, and I should indge the amount involved is over a million; but we have appealed all the cases.

REPORTER—Well, what are you going to do about it?

STEPHENS—Just as usual. Every company like

about it?
STEPHENS—Just as usual, Every company like
this has got to go turough the smallpox and measies
like children, to give 'em growth and stamina.
That's now 'the old thing works.'
Mr. Stephens informed the Herald reporter that the boats still kept running, and would keep running all the time. The receiver will remain until the bondholders are paid, and then his duties will cease.

Meeting of the Victims of the Greadful Disaster of August-The Philanthropy of the Staten Island Railroad Company-George Law's Mortgage of \$259.000.

The sufferers by the Westfield explosion, which occurred August last, held a meeting last evening at 365 Bowery. This is the third conference of the kind that has taken place. Little more has been done thus far by them, however, than to advise together in regard to the difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining redress for their injuries. About sixty persons have usually joined in these discussions, which were principally to devise means of helping those whose condition in life did not warrant them beginning legal proceedings against the company which owns the ferry. However, none such have yet been found, and it appears that almost all of the attendants of the meetings have already secured lawyers to prosecute their ciaims. It has never been proposed by them to take ciains. It has never been proposed by them to take any joint measures, but to encourage one another to make individual efforts for their own cause, Mr. Daniel W. Morrison has been the chairman, and he presided last evening, Mr. Michael Revan performing the dudes of secre ary. After the duceting was called to order several persons arose to impart information, to ask questions or to offer suggestions, and in this way the proceedings ran on a familiar, unparliamentary, coloquial style, which is perhaps the very best fitted to their object. It was stated that the case of Mr. Freedholf, which, it will be remembered, was one of the most notorious of those of FRIGHTFUL ESCAPES AND SICKENING DEATHS.

most notorious of those of FRIGHTFUL ESCAPES AND SICKENING DEATHS, was to be fired in the supreme Court early in June, and would be the first tried in New York.

A young man from Brooklyn rose and said that he was one of those who had been injured. His cause was to have been tried hist week, but for the same reason the hearing was postponed. The chairman then advised all those who had sustained injuries to put their cases in the hands of lawyers as soon as possible, because they could then come up quicker in the calendars of the courts. They must do the best that they could and try to succeed when they are tried.

One of the resuscitated victims asked, "Did you notice about

notice about THAT MORIGAGE OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
which Law is said to noid against the company?
Can they do that—can they mortgage their property

CHAIRMAN-I have been informed that any mortgage made since the hamilities created by the acci-dent commenced to exist cannot hold good in a court of law, and that the men who wall take such control law, and that the men who will take such mortgages may be arrested and punished. I have neard that some of the chamants had taken steps to serze the residence of Mr. Vande bill, but I do not place any retinace on this rumor, although I think that most of the lawyers employed are sufficiently smart to prevent the company from escaping

THEOUGH ANY LOOPHOLE.

THEOGH ANY LOOPHOLE.

Let me advise you to remember to be careful to secure Witnesses, and especially physicians, who are the most important in regard to the injuries; and look well who you put on the witness stand. Also look sharp after your lawyers.

A VICTIM—What is the company worth? I think it would be something of interest to know that.

DITTO—I should think the lawyers should know that. Dirro-I understand that Vanderbitt is worty forty

minions. (Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN-1 guess that's a little too much.
A VICTIM-1 understand, if we are to believe themselves, that they are not worth a cent at all. (Laughter.) In Brooklyn they asked for ten or litteen years to pay the judgments that were given against them.

chaughter. In Brooklyn they asked for ten or infeen years to pay the judgments that were given against them.

CHAIRMAN—Yes; they wanted to wait intil Those who had suffered were dead, and then to cheat the heirs. We don't come here to insult the company, but for our own rights. We ask only justice; we don't want to injure the company. Each one of our lawyers has written to its lawyers asking to settle our claims before they came in court, and it has been refused. There are a good many here who have been robbed of their oaly means of support. The lives upon when they leaned have been wibed out. And the lawyers of the company had as much as asked, "What was like to them?" They would put off PROM YEAR TO YEAR if they could, until those who need redress to keep them from poverty are dead and buried. I am in favor or waiting—waiting patiently—for the trials to come up in court. Efforts should be made to get the proper testimony of cartiessness as well as of injuries. The employes who worked on the lared vessel should be compelled to bear witness.

A Vierrim invoked special knowning upon the name of the lawyer who had defended the company in Ercoskyn (Dickinson), who said in Court during the trial that the 1st lives lost were not worth the wiping out of the company, the lollowing resolution was passed:—

ping out of the company, the lonowing resolution was passed:— Resolved. That the victims of the Westlield disas inder thanks to the District Attorney, Samuel D. rooklyn, for his energy in advocating their cause. The report that the lerry company had entered avoluntary bankruptcy so as to cinde the payment the judgments against it was briefly mentioned, ne meeting then adjourned until next sunday

The meeting thea adjourned thin next Sunday evening.

Airs, N. C. Bishop has made an offer to the victims of the Westheld disaster, which has been accepted, to denver a lecture in the Academy of Music and to give to them one half of the proceeds, This generosity is in keeping with her womaniv conduct when the wards of Believie were peopled last summer with putable sufferers. She deserves a large audience.

# SUICEDE BY TAKING POISON.

Coroner Herman yesterday held an inquest at 33: West Thirty-eighth street on the body of Julius Bonner, a German, forty-two years of age, who died by his own hand. About seven months ago deby his own band. About seven hours ago de-ceased exhibited symptoms of aberration of mind, but partially recovered. Subsequently, how-ever, he seemed to lose his memory, and acted very strangely at times in Friday evening, when he returned from a lodge meeting and mixed something in a tumbler white alone in the back room. Mrs. Bohner, seeing her busband, look the glass from his hand and accused him of laking boson. This he deniet wice. Enginery son took the glass from his hand and accused him of taking poison. This he defined twice. Bonner soon went to bed, Two or three hours that the unfortunate man bid his wife farewell, and then, being satisfied he had swallowed some poisonous drug, she called in the neighbors and sent for a doctor. The stomaca pump and other remedies were applied, but without avail, and cean ensued at hall-past three o'clock on Saturday morning. Dr. John Heach made a post-in-ortem examination on the body and found that death resulted from some narcotic poison, the nature of which he was unable to determine, owing to the fullness of the stomach, without an analysis, which was thought unnecessary. Mrs. Bonner could not tell what sind of poison her husband took or where ne procured it. The jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing lacts.

#### RESIGNATION OF DEPUTY HEALTH OF. PICER REID.

Dr. Kenneth Reid, recently reappointed by Dr. Vanderpoel Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine. has resigned his position. Dr. Reid held the office he now leaves six years, understood the duties thoroughly, and gave satisfaction to the com-munity. The state loses an experienced and valua-ble servant.

### AQUATIC NOTES.

Richard fl. Lansing, Secretary of the Riverside Rowing Ciub, Rochester, says:—"We are waiting patiently for the opening of navigation, and, though the prospects for an early beginning of beating are not very favorable, we hope to be on the water during the second week in April. We number over forty members, and one and all work with a will to promote amateur rowing. There are tweive boats in our house, and the invested value of our property is over \$2,000." This for a club less than three years old is very gratifying. The club was incorporated in February, 1871.

From Yale College we near: - "The boating fever is beginning to make its appearance again, and as soen as the weather becomes settled the crews will take to the water. The University crew has not yet been fully decided upon, but there have been some twelve or diffeen men training ail winter, and we shall probably have as fine a crew as any that has represented the College for years. At a meeting last fall it was resolved to thek the crews hereafter out of the entire University, instead of the Academical Department, as nerefolore. This has proved to be a very wise change for the present year at least, as the stroke oar, and most probably one other man, will be taken from the scientine School. Cantain Mecook has kept them at work faithfully all winter and intends soon to decide fully whom the crew shall consist of and then to get to work in earnest, the college members in general are taking more interest than usual and subscribe very generously. There seems to be a feeling among all classes that we must win this year if it takes the last centy to do it. The Captain has ordered the new barre of Biakite, at Boston, and will get it about the middle of next month. The barge races come off about the middle or latter part of May, and the crew intending to enter the summer regatia in July must row in this spring race. Take it all in all we are getting along very incely and bid fair, to say the least, of giving Harvard a good square race.

Mr. J. W. L. Corning, Secretary of the Minnesota Boat Club, writing from st. Paul, March 27, says.—"Our season is somewhat backward this year, and it is probable that the Mastisippi River, where we do our rowing, will not no opened before the midule or last of April. Our annual meeting was held on the 19th mist, when the following officers were elected for the present year:—President, William R. Merriam: Vice President, George S. Acker; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. L. Corning; Captain, Norman Wright. An executive committee was also appointed to arrange details of races, look after eno property, and get up a suitable uniform for th is beginning to make its appearance again, and as soen as the weather becomes settled the crews will

N. Y.

The national regatta upon the Polomac River promises to be an unusually fine and successful affair. Crews from the British provinces and the Dominion of Canada have been invited to participate. The Analossan, Arhinton, Polomac and Washington clubs have taken the matter in hand. The Potemac is a fine river, and at the point laid down for the regatta to take place it could not be

#### BORSE NOTES.

Dun Walton is driving the brown gelding Burke on the road. He has a record of 2:27 %, and is a fine horse in appearance and action.

Alexander Snyder has gone to Buffalo to train and drive Mr. Charles Ensign's horses, which consist of the bay horse Derby, with record of 2:2714; gray mare Lady Hamilton, with record of 2:31%, sired by Toronto Chief, and some dozen others of speed and Mr. Darius Taliman has resigned as Superin-

tendent of the Fleetwood Park Association. Wm. Weeks has the following horses at Fleetwood:-Eight Belis, with record of 2:35; bay mare, by Billy Denton; sorrel horse, from Owego, very

fast, and several others of note. Build Doble will train and drive his horses at Philadelphia this spring, until the track recently purchased by Mr. Smith at Trenton, N. J., can be

Major Johnson and his partner will have the pool selling at Floatwood this year.

Mr. A. E. Williams owns a fine four-year-old

chestnut mare, by Royal George, which can trot in 2:45. She bids fair to be very valuable. Messrs. Irving & Lewis have leased the Fashion

course from the 1st of July. The track meanwhite will be kept in order for sporting purposes.

Messrs. Wright & Co. withdraw for the present the announcement of a race meeting at Mystic Park, commencing June 18. They may give a meeting in the last week of June, during the Grand Jubilee at Boston, but as yet have not fully determined upon this action. They are certain, however, of giving a fall meeting during the first week in September, which will be on a grand scale, and from the amount of money intended to be "hung up" will secure the best horses in the country.

The geldings Black Hawk and Billy Birch are matched to trot at Beacon Park so soon as the track and weather are lavorable, for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

# THE SNEDECOR COLLECTION

On Saturday night, in spite of the broken weather. Clinton Hall was well filled by prominent art parons of the city. The interest excited by the remarkably brilliant collection of water colors which Mr. Snedecor had brought to-gether with much trouble warranted the expectation that there would be warm rivalry for the possession of the works. The result was most encouraging for the future of water color among us. Hitherto this class of painting has been very much neglected, cwing to a misapprehension that existed. It was thought that water colors would fade after a short thought that water colors would fade after a short lapse of time, when, on the contrary, their color is as permanent, if not more so, as that of paintings in oil. We give the prices of some of the more important works:—"Forward," Ford, \$56: "Crossing the Brock," Leglyn. \$100; landscape, Martin, \$72 50; a battery in the time of Henry IV., Linor, \$130; "The Two Sisters," Frayer, \$170; "The Gamekeeper," Berne fediccour, \$140; "Resting by the Way," Goebel, \$55; "Casile and Landscape," Kock-Kock, \$82 50; "White Mountains, from Randoigh Hill," J. D. Smille, \$97 50; "The Promenade," Cipriani, \$130; "The Pedier," Warren, \$200; "Now or Never," Lambert, \$120; "The Promenade," Cipriani, \$130; "The Pedier," Warren, \$200; "Now or Never," Lambert, \$120; "The Martin Patrot." Rico, \$92 50; "The Peasant Girl," Agrasot, \$95; "Windsor Castle," Harvey, \$80; "A Natrow Pata," Vibert, \$450; "The Tambourine Girl," Gerbel, \$105; "The Musciclan," \$105; "The Woodcutter," Vibert, \$450; "The Musciclan," \$105; "The Woodcutter," Vibert, \$140; "The Musciclan," \$105; "The Wayside," Cipriani, \$136; "The Lover's Gift," Beliecour, \$100; "The Dismite," Baron, \$120; "An ter Dessert," Vibert, \$250; "The Favorite Poem," \$100; "The Two Friends," \$125; "The Communist," Agrasot, \$90; "Coast Scane," Wyld, \$100; "Port of Cannes," \$100; "The Old Beaux," Beliecour, \$300.

The amount realized by the night's sale was close on eight thousand dollars—a most salisfactory result, which will no doubt encourage the importation of the better examples of this class of art which has not heretofore been attempted. It will donbtless also cause our artists to work more in this material, in waited many of them have aiready acquired a happy facility. lapse of time, when, on the contrary, their color is

# EROOKLYN REFORM.

The Seventy-Five Solons and the Charter Figut.

The Committee of Seventy-five was in session at their neadquarters in Montague street, on Saturday night last. Mr. Marshal occupied the cnair. The Committee on Legislation failed to report, owing, it was stated, to the absence of W. W. Goodrich, who had gone to Cincinnati to assist in the nomination of a President. The merriment caused by this announcement formed a most agreeable diversion from the serious part of the business before the committee. A sub-committee was designated by the meeting to confer with Senator Perry, the republican legislator, at his office to day, in relation to the propriety of effecting radical changes in the Commissions of brooklyn. A new of the members were under the impression that it would not be judicious to increase the burdens of the city by making any changes simply for hold cal purposes. Measts, Barnes, McLean, Marvin, Patrington and Marshail were designated to form the committee in question. Mr. Schroder sand others are opposed to retaining any democrats whatsoever in office. The proposed plan for reastricting the city, by creating sen hards instead to twenty-two, and thereby giving the republicans control of the Common Councit, was taken up and discussed at length. Messrs, Hunter and Farring-ten. The lather of the proposition, District Autornate. The father of the proposition, District Autornate. The father of the proposition of the charter had not as yet been reported by the committee. He pitched into the present Assembly districts, leaving out the county towns; and that for every 3,000 population there should be one Adderman. This would give a Board of Interty-five members, nine cent democrats and sixteen republicans. No definite conclusion was arrived at by the committee. the serious part of the business before the commit-

### OBITUARY.

Peter G. Peck. Peter G. Peck, member of Assembly from the Fifth district of Kings county, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 92 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., aged forty-mine years. Mr. Peck has been indisposed for some weeks past, what he has been incapable of performing his legislative duties at Albany. He has been suffering from a complication of diseases which culminated suddenly in pleuro-pneumonia. The deceased has resided for over twenty years in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, but removed temporarily to Bayside for a brief period, returning to Brooklyn about two for a brief period, returning to Brooklyn about two years since. He was at one time of his life a steamboat captain, and his father and another norther move been commanders of our largest steamboats. Mr. Peck was elected to represent als district in the Assembly by an unprecedence majority of the republican and reform ticket, the whole community having the utmost confidence in his interrity. He was exceedingly popular in social and pointed circles by reason of his affable and goalal manners. He was not a "taking" memor of the Legislature but intelligently and landingly attended to his public duties and to the promotion of those measures in which his constances were interested. The functional will take place on Wednesday.

# William Trousdate, ex-Governor of Tennessee, died in Gallatin on the 27th of March, at five o'clock

in the morning. He was eighty-two years of age--

venerable man, who nad terminated a remarkable

life career. The immediate cause of his demise was pneumonia. He had been afflicted previously with chronic meannatism, and to such a severe extent that during the past twelve years he was unable to leave the immediate premises of his residence. Mr. Trousdate was born in Sumner county. Tonn., in 1790, his lather, James Trous. dale, was from North Caronna and had fought in the patrio's' army during the Revolution, as captain of a company of whigs, while Tennessee was yet a Territory Captain Trousume removed to the present site of Galatan, where he resided till his death, Young William, the ex-toverior now deceased, was a pupil of flew. Glocon Edackourn and Joan Hall, who were among the first proneers of education in the State. When the Creek was of 1813 broke out he left school and volunteered as a private in the Tennessee here. Some after reaching the Indian country he was elected and deducation in Captain Edwards' company of mounted rine med. He fought by the side of Genoral Confee in the battle of Tailandezhe, and shortly afterward in the captain of Tailandezhe, and shortly afterward in the captain of Tailandezhe (expired he returned nome and resumed his studies. In the year 1814, when the Captain of Washington was burned, he respondes no me call for volunteers for the Southern army. He emisted as a private, and remained one during the whole campaign, remained one during the whole campaign for the roots band that aleed and captured a battery that was raking the streets. Wash Jackson called for a fornorn hope to capture the fort, young Trousdale was the first to ofter binself, and his brave exof a company of whigs. While Tennessee was ver neroic band that laced his captured a battery that was raking the streets. When Jackson called for a forsorn hope to capture the fort, young Trousdate was the first to offer brinself, and his brave example fired his companions to eminate it. Happily there was no necessity for the attack, the fort surrendering soon afterwards. Trousdate was in General Coffee's brigade, and in that note army was conspicuous for his gailantry in the battle of New Orleans. In the spring of 1815, peace having been restored, Trousdate returned to Galacia and resumed his studies once more. He was admitted to the bur in 1825, and practised law ut 1836, when he was elected a Senator to the State Legislature. When the Seminole war broke out he was elected a major general or minus, and in 1836, at the head a regiment of mounted men, he proceeded to Florida. In the three battles of the 17th, 18th and 21st of November, in that year, his bravery amounted atmost to resinness. Having served out his term of emistment he returned home via New Orleans. In 1857, he was nominated a candidate for Congress by the uemiocratic party in his district, out was deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he was a deleated by the whits. In 1840 he had a dark the head of the ann ry in the army of the timed States by President Polk. The appointment was made without his so intration and without his so intration the ceceorated battles in the valley of Mexico. He shared in the victory at Controls. At the battle of his regiment, led by nimself, captured the frish flag and about sixty descriets. At the battle of Monno het Rey he was wounded and had his horse shot theer nim. He was given a most important command in the attack on Chepultapee. On that memorable day he was twice severely wounded, but he refused to resign his command at the battery he was ordered to take was captured. His gallant conduct at the storming of Chepultapee won for him honorable mention by Genera's scott and Phiow. At the close of the war he was assigned the command of the Third division of the army in its homeward march. Governor trousdale was nominated by the democratic party as their candidate or Governor hope in the election of 1849; but to the surcratic party as their candidate or Governor, to lead a loriorn tope in the election or 1849; but to the surprise of almost everybout he was elected by a majority of about one thousand three hundred over Governor Neni S. Brown. Trousdale's administration was highly satisfactory to his party and advantageous to the interests of the State. He was nominated for re-election in 1851, but was decated by the lafe Governor Campbella Governor Trousdale was appointed Minister to Brazil by President Pierce, and the main cause of his accepting this mission was the hope that the fine cimate of that country would prove beneficial to his health, as it did. The duties of that position he discharged with credit to a masil and honor to his country. He returned, after several years' residence in Brazil, in Improved neaths, out his old malady, rhedmanism, attacaes min arath, and for ten or tweive years he has, as we have just stated, been an invalid confined to his house. The acceased gentleman was in many respects a remarkable man, he was only accessary to look upon ans countenance to understand that he was a person of the sternest virtues. His very presence mappined respect. The litterest partisan never questioned his integrity of purpose, and in the support of what he believed to be was in all respects an emmen'ly good man, and one whose presence and example were ever left where he was seen and known. His virtues and his hig constitute a part of the history of Tennessee. discharged with credit to a meelf and bonor to his Isane P. Walker.

Isaac P. Walker, United States Senator from Wisa consin in 1854, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in Milwankee on Friday night, March 29. He was about sixty years of age. Mr. Walker was a native of Virginia. He emigrated early in life to the State of Illinois, where he practised is w for many years, and served some time in the Legislature. He removed years since to Wisconsin, was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and elected Speaker of the lower nouse. In 1885, the first after the admission as a State into the Union, Mr. Walker, with General Dodge, was elected to the Senate of the United States, and drawing by lot the shortest term of classification in the Senate of Mr. Walker the next year fell back upon his constituents, and was re-elected for six years, his term expiring in 1855. He was a person of fine appearance, sometaing about the medium height, inclined to be stout, with a florid complexion and a pair of handsome black whiskers. Mr. Walker was a clever speaker, very earnest in his manner, and never wearying in behalf of any project calculated to develop the resources of Wisconsin and aff the new States of the West. He was distinguished as the especial champion in the Senate of the Homestead bill, and was equally the advocate of all land grants for Western railroads and all narroy and river improvements. He took early ground against the iree solices of his State and in favor of the compromise of 1850. years since to Wisconsin, was elected a member of

# ANOTHER DENTIST CALAMITY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. Charles Volmann, proprietor of the Park Hotel in Hoboken, died at his residence, having bled to death. A few days ago he repaired to a deutist in New York and had several teeth extracted, when he began to bleed copiously from the gums. Loss of blood. brought on lockjaw after a couple of days, brought on lockjaw after a couple of days, and on Saturday he sank rapidly. Several physicians were in attendance, but their efforts to restore him proved fruitiess. Few men in Hoboken were more esteemed than Mr. Volmann. He began business as a battender eighteen years ago, and since then amassed a nandsome fortune. A lew weeks ago he sold his hotel in Hoboken for \$22,000, intending to make a tour through Europe. While his plants were being matured death came upon him, to the profound sorrow of all who knew him. He leaves a wife and daughter pecuniarily well provided for.